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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL BOMBAY BRANCH

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

THE attention of Government has been drawn to the rapid increase in the salaries of the superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, under a system of annual increments, irrespective of classes or the pay of a post. It has accordingly been ruled that a fixed number of posts will be laid down for each State Railway, the salaries pertaining to them being defined. Promotion will only be made on vacancies occurring.

RAILWAY travellers should be careful of sparks from the engine. Last week a lady had her clothes set on fire from a spark coming in at the window, and failing to extinguish the flame she threw on the floor her child, who was in her lap at the time, and jumped out. She was picked up senseless and has since died; the child too has died.

THE Trades Association have addressed a communication to Government on the subject of an alternative railway line between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces, regarding which the Chamber of Commerce also some time back submitted a representation. The Association are in accord with the Chamber as to the need which exists for an alternative line; that it should have a separate access to Calcutta, and be placed under separate management from the E. I. Railway; and that it should be entrusted to private enterprise. They differ, however, as to the particular project which should be selected from amongst those which are before the Government, the Chamber being in favour of the Grand chord route proposed by the E. I. Railway, and the Association giving its support to the project for an independent line submitted by the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

A GERMAN artist at Simla has recently introduced an idea which is as novel as it promises to be popular: it is the photographing of dinner and evening parties by the aid of a magnesium light. The process is instantaneous and highly successful.

RUSSIA is beginning to lose confidence in France, and as a protective measure she contemplates increasing the strength and efficiency of her Army and Navy by raising a large internal loan. Of the money thus obtained, 70 millions are to be devoted to the above-named purpose, and the remainder to frontier fortifications and purchase of magazine rifles.

THE phonograph is no longer an instrument of mere curiosity or amusement; it can be made to serve a practical purpose, and to economise time in exchange of communications. By using a composition different from that of the wax cylinders, messages can be spoken into the instrument, and the impressed cylinder opened flat and sent away in an ordinary envelope. The receiver of the message has only to fit the cylinder to a machine, and reproduce the message.

DEATH from drinking iced water too freely is said to be by no means uncommon. A well-known American marksman has recently fallen a victim to his appetite for iced drinks, by drinking two glasses of iced beer. The danger, it is said, may be reduced to a minimum by taking such drinks through a straw.

IN a Resolution just issued, the Government of Bombay notes with satisfaction that the Stationery Department continues to substitute articles of country manufacture for many things that were formerly procured from England. The value of the stationery procured through the Secretary of State was in the past year only some two thousand pounds, whereas it has hitherto averaged more than twenty thousand. In this way there has been a saving of Rs. 66,515. Among the articles thus bought by the Stationery Department, and by Government generally, are penknives and scissors manufactured by a Mahommedan and a Parsee in Bombay, various qualities of writing and blotting paper from the Reay Mills at Poona, and woollen cloths from Cawnpore. The Government regrets that the winding up of the Egerton Mills has rendered it necessary to get from England the material used for clothing the district police. We wish the Government of Bengal would not fail to take note of this.

TUESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

A STATEMENT recently drawn up by the Dewan of Mysore shows that the finances of the State are in an exceptionally flourishing condition. Excluding railway earnings, which for the current year are estimated at three lakhs, the annual surplus for the next five years is set down at 15 lakhs. The public debt, on the other hand, consists of a local Railway Loan of 20 lakhs, to be paid off in 1902, and an English Railway Loan of £1,200,000, to be paid off in 1936, with the annual interest thereon. The Mysore Government is practically free from debt, as the capitalisation of its existing surplus would pay off the debt at the time of redemption.

THE Punjab Government has ordered the Senate of the Punjab University to proceed as soon as possible to consider the recommendations of the General Education Conference as to the measures that should be taken in view of the recent failures in the University examination; to prescribe text-books in languages for the entrance and middle-school examination; to arrange the examination of female candidates for the entrance examination; and to adopt measures for checking misrepresentation of age by candidates.

A REPRESENTATION made by the Judges of the Punjab Chief Court to the Government of India with a view of procuring sanction for a permanent fifth Judge and a temporary sixth Judge to assist the four permanent Judges in pulling up arrears of work, &c, has elicited a reply to the effect that there exists no necessity for a temporary sixth Judge for the Chief Court, but that a temporary instead of a permanent fifth Judge will be provided, whose connection with the Chief Court will expire in the month of August next.

THE Local Governments are asked to send in their replies to the Government of India's queries about the excise administration as quickly as possible, with a view to the whole question being disposed of by the end of the year.

THE office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam will be organized shortly, and the Government of India system of work is to be introduced. For this purpose it has been deemed expedient to depute a clerk from Simla to carry the work through, and an assistant from the Foreign Office has been selected.

WE are very glad to see from the last London letter of the *Hindu* that the question was mooted by Mr. W. M. Wood before a public meeting in England, and a proposition suggesting the substitution of the calendar year period for the financial was carried, and a copy of it sent to the Secretary of State for India. It will no doubt remove the present difficulties in submitting the Budget in time and afford an opportunity to Parliament to deal with it.

IT is stated that the Sultan has made frequent efforts lately to be admitted to the Triple Alliance. His offers have been met by a frank explanation of the obstacles to his alliance, which could only be accepted on certain conditions which Turkey is unable to fulfil, as she is hampered by financial obligations and the burden of the Russian indemnity. It is furthermore stated that the Sultan has been advised by the leading members of the alliance to make common cause with England, which is better able than any Continental Power to protect Turkey. Alas Sick Man!

ON Monday last Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Smith had a three-hours' conference, discussing the subject of Irish land purchase measures.

THE reports of an impending attack upon Lungleh receive confirmation in the latest news from the Chittagong border, which is to the effect that three messengers from Jacopa, the friendly Mulien Pui Chief, have reached the fort, warning the garrison that the Shendus are preparing to attack in large numbers. They are said to be making Howsata's village their rendezvous.

A Vienna telegram to the *Times* says that the Shah has granted a charter to a Russian Company to establish a bank at Laurie (? Sari), with a branch at Moshed.

WEDNESDAY 23RD OCTOBER.

THE census of Simla within municipal limits shows a total of 23,777 persons, of whom 11,000 are congregated in the main bazaar.

A BOMBAY paper says of the new High Court Judge :—"Although a comparatively young man of thirty-nine years of age, Mr. Telang has already distinguished himself as a useful and public-spirited citizen, as a member for six years of the Bombay Legislative Council, as a Syndic of the Bombay University, as a fluent speaker, as a lucid writer and an author, and as an able Sanskrit scholar with a sound knowledge of Hindoo law. The Government of India have recognised his services as a member of the Education Commission with the bestowal of the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire. We trust that many more years of a useful life are before the new native judge of the highest tribunal of justice in the presidency."

THE Madras Public Works Department will shortly undergo an important change. Military works, though budgeted for separately, are now executed by the Civil department. The Commander-in-Chief having suggested that their execution should be effected solely by military officers deputed exclusively for such works from among the officers of the department, the Local Government has recommended to the Government of India the formation of two divisions, one with Madras as its head-quarters and the other with Bangalore as such. Colonels Burton and Fraser, Captain Lindley, and some other Royal Engineer officers are mentioned for employment under this scheme.

SOME good specimens of diamonds, a Hyderabad correspondent reports, have been found about the historical mines of Golconda. The Agent of the Deccan Company has submitted them to the Resident for inspection. How far the find is likely to add to the resources of the company is not yet known; but Mr. Lowinsky is sanguine.

THE *Rangoon Times'* Chindwin correspondent telegraphed from Mingin on the 17th that the police there have captured Boh Thai, the murderer of Mr. Gleeson, the Assistant Commissioner. Rs. 500 had been sanctioned for his capture. His gang is broken up, as well as another which had troubled the Mingin sub-division.

AN interesting exhibition of Alphabets is on view in the King's Library of the British Museum. It appears that the system of writing in use among the Babylonians and Assyrians consisted of a syllabary of nearly 600 characters, which were probably borrowed from the earlier inhabitants of Chaldæa, the Akkadians, who used them as ideograms much as the Chinese employ their written signs. The Assyrians, who spoke a language entirely different from the Akkadians, used these characters sometimes as ideograms and sometimes phonetically, almost in the same manner as the Japanese use the Chinese characters. There is a page showing the Coptic alphabet. It seems that when the Egyptians became Christians, they rejected their ancient script, and adopted the Greek alphabet. As this was not quite adequate to express all the sounds of the Egyptian language, they added at the end of the alphabet six letters, taken from the native demotic script, slightly modifying the forms. The exact date of the adoption of this Coptic alpahbet cannot be now ascertained,, but it is confined to the Christian literature of Egypt the oldest fragments of which date from the fo rth century A.D. The name Coptic is simply an Arabic corruption of the Greek word Egyptian. Attention is drawn to an alphabetical table from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I., showing the two earliest known systems of writing used in India, occurring in the series of edicts promulgated by the Buddhist Emperor Asoka, B.C. 250. The *Ariano Pali*, a character of Semitic origin, and read from right to left, is found in the versions of his edicts in the Punjab only, and hence is often called the Northern Asoka character.

IT is semi-officially announced in Berlin that Prince Bismarck, at the interview with the Czar, declared that an understanding between Great Britain and Russia in respect to Asia is possible, and its early attainment is desirable for both.

THURSDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

TECHNICAL instruction now takes a leading place in the educational programme of the Central Provinces. A year ago an entirely new curriculum was devised, whereby, among other changes, agricultural and engineering classes were established at Nagpore; the Kindergarten system (which si said to be taken as the foundation of technical education) was introduced into the Normal Schools; the scholarship rules were revised, with special reference to technical education; drawing masters were appointed at a large number of the schools, and every encouragement was given to the study of this subject; and new subjects of a technical and scientific character were grafted on to the old school programmes. Eleven students out of thirty who applied were admitted into the engineering class after a test as to general education. These did well, and most of them are now entering on a second year's course, while a fresh batch of beginners are to the fore. The agricultural class had an average strength of 25 throughout the year the pupils working on the Model Farm and in the Laboratory established in connection with this technical education scheme. Seventeen of the lads came through the ordeal of a strict examination at the end of the session.

THE Government of India has considered it desirable to issue more definite instructions with regard to the supervision to be maintained over the private financial concerns of its employes. A resolution in the *Gazette of India* orders that "the Governor General in Council directs that where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts should be obtained by the head of his office, and the case should be dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court. In such cases it should be specially ascertained what is the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant, whether the debtor's position is irretrievable, and whether it is desirable, under the circumstances, to retain him in the particular post he occupies, or in any position under Government."

IT is stated that a maritime exhibition is to be held at Boston next November. It is designed to present for contrast American and foreign machinery, appliances, models of war, and merchant vessels, &c. and to show by exhibits the skill and materials at the command of America's Atlantic and Pacific ship-yards.

A CURIOUS question has arisen in connection with the promotion of Surgeons-Major in the Indian Medical Service, of the administrative rank of Brigade-Surgeon, and of Brigadea Surgeons to that of Deputy Surgeon-General, says a contemporary. Under an old rule which had been in force for nearly a century, they claimed the right to refuse promotion, the reason of this being that some of them had to vacate lucrative posts on being given a step in rank. The Government of India, after fully considering the question, have passed orders under which such officers must accept promotion in their turn, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for final approval.

AT the Berlin Academy of Sciences, a communication from Mr. Edison was read respecting the use of electricity as a means of inflicting capital punishment. He is of opinion that an alternative current will cause death without pain, but he adduces no experimental evidence in support of that contention. The matter was referred to the Academy, which is to have the assistance of M. Marcel Desprez, in drawing up a report on the subject. Mr. W. H. Preece's remarks before the British Association on the subject of electricity as a means for the execution of criminals, to the effect that the reports in the American newspapers of deaths due to shocks received from electric wires have been found on investigation to be nonsense, has aroused considerable attention in America. There is scarcely a day, it is urged, on which such deaths are not reported on undisputed evidence, the victims usually being men employed in repairing or stringing electric wires upon poles.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kapurthala will come in to Lahore in November to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy during his approaching visit. The Maharajah will also visit his estates in Oudh this cold season from about the 8th December for five or six weeks, whence he will return to Lahore in January next to meet His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

FRIDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE Czar has invited the Emperor William to grand manœuvres in 1890. The Kaiser has accepted the invitation.

A REPORT has been circulated that Lord Salisbury's health is causing anxiety to his political friends, but the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns from one who should know that there is no more than usual ground for this statement. Lord Salisbury's health is never robust, and the habits of his life—which are distinctly sedentary—do not tend to great vivacity. But the best information obtainable goes to show that there is no reason whatever to apprehend that which is hinted, that Lord Salisbury may have to relinquish the cares of office. He is expected shortly to return to Hatfield and to the Foreign Office. The difficulty of framing a legislative programme for next year will be a trial of his strength. Lord Salisbury will, it is said, be disposed rather to resist the suggestion of friends and colleagues that the Government should undertake great remedial measures for Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that Local Government should be dealt with next year is not agreed to by the highest Ministerial authority. The most Lord Salisbury will, it is said, concede is that a bill of that sort should be introduced, or resolutions brought forward relating to the Government of Ireland before the general election, an event which may be expected to follow pretty quickly upon the introduction of this subject by the present Government.

A RESOLUTION which has been issued on the Public Works Accounts Committee's Report gives Local Governments the power to relieve Executive Engineers of the labour of recording the outlay on works costing less that Rs. 5,000 each by sub-heads. The present limit is Rs. 2,500. This means that, instead of being required to record the quantity, rate, and amount paid for the separate kinds of labour and materials, the Executive Engineer may record merely the total amount paid for the work, and of the stock issued to it, up to date.

THE latest news of Captain Durand's Mission to and beyond the Gilgit frontier comes from a Bajaur correspondent of the Lahore paper:—"Captain Durand and party reached Wakhan, a city situated on the Chitral frontier, on the 10th instant The road from Honza to Wakhan is a difficult one, and the party is believed to have undergone some hardship. It is believed that Captain Durand has expressed a wish to return to Peshawar *via* Swat. Sharif Khan of Dir has also left for Chitral with suitable presents to pay his respects to Captain Durand on his arrival there. The Mehtar of Chitral has made extensive preparations for the reception of Captain Durand in his territory. The Chief of Kafirishtan has written to the Mehtar of Chitral that he will send his Jirga to Chitral with presents to Captain Durand, and that he would be glad to make every arrangement if the Captain and party should like to see the country. The Mehtar of Chitral is also anxious that the Captain should visit some parts of the Kafiristan territory; in that case he would accompany him personally to Kafiristan. Captain Durand's reception throughout the route has been very cordial."

ORDERS have been issued to increase Colonel Tregear's force (Lushai Expedition) by the wing of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas under Major Sir Charles Leslie.

THE *Pioneer* says that the question of a change in the uniform of the Bengal Cavalry has not been decided yet; but probably no great changes will be made.

THE Russian paper *Viedomosti* has published a long lamentation over the loss of Russian influence in Persia as shown by the banking concession to Baron Reuter, which places the entire finances and, consequently, the policy of the Shah within British power.

THE Royal Speech at the opening of the Reichstag on Monday last hoped that the prospects of peace were stronger owing to the personal relations which the Emperor Willam had cultivated with neighbouring sovereigns, and which justified the belief that peace would be maintained next year. Large sums were asked for, for the better distribution of the Army and increasing the Navy. The speech also announced the creation of a special Colonial Department, and a fresh grant of money for Captain Wissmann's expedition.

THE 3rd great Kayastha Conference will be held at Bankipore on the 5th and 6th November, 1889, at the Chajjo Bagh House of the Maharajah of Durbhungah. The object of the Conference is to improve the social condition of the Kayasthas, and delegases are expected to come from all parts of India. The Conference has nothing to do with politics.

SATURDAY 26TH OCTOBER.

THE Amir is still at Mazar, and may remain there for some time to come.

THE Archduke John has petitioned the Emperor Francis Joseph for permission to resign his rank and titles, as he is desirous of retiring into private life.

THE home authorities have asked the Government of India to state what appointments in this country shall carry with them the rank of General, Lieutenant-General, and Major-General, with a view to giving effect to Mr. Stanhope's scheme for reducing the number of these officers on the active list. The principle of the new Warrant is that promotion to the rank of General officer shall only be made by selection to fill an appointment or for distinguished service in the field. It comes into operation on the 1st of January 1891, but some years will elapse before the full reduction contemplated can be made.

IT is believed that Mr. W. H. Smith will retain the leadership of the House of Commons during next year. The idea of a general re-organization of the Ministry has been abandoned for the present. In the event of Mr. Smith resigning the leadership, he would be elevated to the peerage, continuing First Lord of the Treasury like Lord Iddesleigh. Mr. Goschen would then combine the leadership with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

SPEAKING at Aberdeen on Wednesday, Lord Hartington said that no one denied Mr. Gladstone's vast experience and knowledge no one questioned his earnestness, wide sympathies, and public spirit, still less his eloquence, but, in his lordship's opinion, the gift of extraordinary eloquence is not the first qualification for a party leader, still less of the leader of the nation.

IT is hoped that the Prince of Wales will visit Ireland next spring. Preparations are being made in Dublin to welcome him.

THE editor of a paper at Konigsberg has been sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in a fortress, on a charge of publishing an insult to the Empress Frederick.

THE first Kashmir State Blue Book, entitled the Quarterly Report of the Proceedings of the State Council of Kashmir, "is said to show at a glance a lot of hard and valuable work, for which the Council deserve great credit."

THE *Pekin Gazette* asserts with apparent pride that nineteen hundred of its editors have been beheaded. The journal in question claims to have been in existence for a thousand years.

LORD CONNEMARA arrived at Kurrachi, on Tuesday last, and left for Bombay, the following day.

MR. HART, the Chinese special representative and intermediary in the Sikkim negotiations, is still at Darjiling, and the date of his departure for China seems to be still unknown.

AN ethnographical Congress will be held in Paris on the 30th proximo. Dr. Gustave Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Madras Presidency College, whose recent work on the original inhabitants of India is regarded as of considerable ethnological importance, and has been received with much favour in Europe, has been appointed delegate to the Congress in British India.

THE Rev. Mr. Taylor, President, Calcutta Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, speaking at Allahabad on Saturday, dealt with the attitude of the Eurasians towards the Congress. He said, "had the language used by the leaders of the Congress been of a milder kind; had they not abused the rulers of this country to the extent they have done; had they restrained in some way the publication and circulation of such seditious pamphlets as 'Star in the East' and 'Old Man's Hope;' and had they been less sweeping in the changes they proposed in the administration of this country, it is possible that the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians might have shown more sympathy with them; but the Congress had chosen to take what he called the dangerous line, and they had put forth such strange and almost revolutionary theories, that it was almost impossible for loyal subjects of Her Majesty to sympathise with them." Quite so. If the reverend gentleman be the same as earned his spurs at the famous Town Hall meeting in condemnation of the Ilbert Bill, we need not wonder at his attitude and language.

MAJOR MELLIS will be in India in November at the time when Prince Albert Victor may be expected. He afterwards will proceed to Hyderabad and the N. W. Provinces, finishing off in Cashmere. The gallant Officer has the very important and extensive work of re-organizing the Native Feudatory Army Contingents.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1889.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF BENGAL.

WE stated in a recent issue that the Government of Bengal contemplates the introduction of various new taxes and cesses in the coming official year. A careful examination of the present financial position of the Provinces lends a good deal of support to the rumours which have for some time been prevalent in connection with the proposed imposition of fresh burdens upon the people of Bengal for local purposes. It will be in the recollection of the reader that last year the India Office prescribed an altogether new policy with regard to the Provincial Services Scheme. In a despatch which bore internal evidence of its authorship, Lord Cross asked the Government of India to consider whether the system of quinquennial Provincial contracts could be so adjusted or revised as to reserve to the Supreme Government some further power of exceptional control over Provincial expenditure and to provide some method of uniting Provincial with Imperial resources against emergencies that must call out the whole financial strength of the Empire. Lord Cross acting under the influence of the Strachey Brothers expressed a strong opinion that the only satisfactory means by which the equilibrium of the Indian finances could be restored was a revision of the system of Provincial contracts. His Lordship drew the attention of the Government of India to what he called a fundamental defect in that system, and directed that it should be rectified at once. He wrote :—"In India the conception has acquired such an increasing strength that the arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments are in the nature of contracts and agreements entered into for a term of years, and that it is only in the event of what has been termed abnormal disaster that any interference with those contracts by the Imperial Government is justifiable. Such a system, while it holds out no sufficient inducements to Provincial economy, makes no provision for meeting the constantly changing requirements of the Government of India." Strong illustrations of this result are seen at the present time. The existing financial difficulties affect the Imperial Government, while the Provincial Governments are virtually relieved from all responsibility. The Government of India is compelled to have recourse to fresh and perhaps objectionable taxation, and is even then unable to place its finances in a satisfactory position at a time when the Provincial Governments are in no financial embarrassment." So, Lord Cross, or, in other words, the Strachey Brothers, wanted that the Supreme Government would have it in its power to retrench at its sweet will and pleasure the incomes enjoyed by the Provincial Governments, and that the odium of imposing fresh burdens upon the people should be transferred to the latter. In order to carry out the new policy prescribed by the India Office, the Government of India, in October last, announced its intention of withdrawing, during the next financial year, one-half of the grants made for local purposes. The Supreme Government, of course, held that the Local Governments would be able to spare these amounts without any great difficulty and that if the latter found this impossible they must meet the deficit either by reducing local expenditure, or by diverting the surplus of their Provincial Account, or by introducing fresh taxes. The proposals of the Supreme Government naturally met with much opposition. The Finance Minister announced in his Budget for 1889-90 that it had been decided to reserve for future determination the questions involved. It was, however, settled as a temporary expedient that each Local Government, except the Punjab, should make a contribution in aid of Imperial Revenues in 1889-90. The Government of Bengal was called upon to provide ten lakhs of rupees for the current financial year, and it had, of course, to comply with this requisition.

What effect this arrangement has had upon the finances of Bengal will be seen from an examination of the Provincial Budget which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd instant. In accordance with the proposals made by Sir Charles Elliott's Finance Committee the incomes enjoyed by the Local Governments were retrenched to the extent of something like 50 lakhs at the revision of Provincial contracts which took place at the beginning of 1887. It was then understood that the arrangement thus made was to last for the usual period of five years, that is to say, till 31st March, 1893. The year 1887-88 was the first year of this quinquennial period, and its general financial result was fairly satisfactory. The total revenue which was estimated at 464½ lakhs in the contract rose to 481½ lakhs, showing an increase of 17 lakhs. The Provincial credit balance which was 20 lakhs at the beginning, stood at 33 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts of the year thus exceeded the expenditure by 13 lakhs. The chief branches of revenue which contributed to the increase were Railways, Stamps, Excise and Income-tax. The increase under Railways amounted to the large sum of 12½ lakhs, due mainly to the traffic in jute. The increase in the provincial share of Stamps was 2¾ lakhs, of Excise 2½ lakhs and of Assessed taxes nearly a lakh. So much for 1887-88. A revised estimate of receipts and expenditure of Provincial Services for 1888-89 was framed in March last and submitted to the Government of India. The actual results have been somewhat better than was expected although there was a falling off in income of some of the principal sources of revenue. Both Land Revenue and Stamps show decreases chiefly due to bad harvests. The receipts under Excise also exhibit a decrease, but the accounts of the Railway Department show an increase due to a favourable jute season and the opening of another portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway. According to the approximate estimate now accepted, the closing balance of the past year will stand at 28¼ lakhs. The total receipts of the year have exceeded the contract assignment by Rs. 24,54,000, while the total expenditure shows an excess of Rs. 29,34,000. The net financial result of the past year is therefore that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 4,80,000. The Provincial credit balance was accordingly reduced from 33 lakhs at the end of 1887-88 to 28¼ lakhs on the 31st March last.

We now come to the Budget Estimate for 1889-90—the current financial year. As scarcity still prevails in parts of Behar and Orissa, the Board of Revenue anticipate that there will probably be a deficiency of two lakhs in land revenue collections. The total revenue from Excise has been estimated at 102 lakhs against 109 lakhs which were the actual receipts in 1888-89. An increase is, however, expected under the head of Railways. The expenditure on famine relief has already amounted to more than three lakhs and it is anticipated that the total grants for this purpose by the end of the year will amount to 4 lakhs, besides an expenditure of 2¾ lakhs from Local Funds. The total grants made to the several District Boards to establish equilibrium between the receipts and charges transferred to their management from the provincial account stand at 6½ lakhs. According to the estimate now adopted by the Bengal Government, it is expected that the current year will close with a credit balance of 20¼ lakhs against an opening balance of the year amounting to 28¼ lakhs. It is thus clear that the expenditure of the current year will exceed the receipts by 8 lakhs. "The financial position of the current year, 1889-90," observes the Government of Bengal, "is primarily affected by the payment of ten lakhs of rupees which has been transferred, under the orders of the Government of India, from Provincial to Imperial revenues. The prospects of the year are also most unfavourably influenced by bad harvests and distress in Behar and Orissa.* * * The estimated receipts of the year are Rs. 28,33,000 in excess of the contract assignment, and the expenditure Rs. 36,42,000 in excess. The deficit of the year is therefore, estimated to amount to Rs. 8,09,000, and it is calculated that the balances will be reduced to Rs. 20,20,000, which is only Rs. 20,000 above the lowest balance which the Government of India allows this Government to maintain. Discouraging, however, as this result undoubtedly is when contemplated from the point of view of the urgent requirements of Government, *it is obvious that the financial difficulties under which the Provincial administration at present labours are entirely due to the appropriation by the Supreme Government of the sum of ten lakhs in order to meet Imperial necessities.* It is estimated that if it had not been for this transfer, the accounts of the current year would notwithstanding the large famine expenditure and the falling off in income of some of the most important sources of revenue consequent on the scarcity, have been able to close with a surplus of Rs. 1,81,000. The position of affairs therefore need give no rise to permanent anxiety, and although the Lieutenant-Governor is at present compelled to insist on the most rigid economy in all departments, and frequently to refuse sanction to expenditure very urgently required, he is glad to think that there is no reasonable cause to doubt that the financial equilibrium will shortly be regained, and the financial resources restored to the satisfactory position which they occupied only two years ago." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. It is true that in so far as the prospects of the current year are unfavourably influenced by bad harvests and scarcity in Behar and Orissa, there is no reasonable cause for permanent anxiety. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the financial position of the Province is primarily affected by the contribution of ten lakhs which has been exacted by the Imperial Government during the current year. There is no good reason to believe that nothing of the sort will be done by the Imperial Government next year. On the contrary, we feel almost sure that a larger contribution will be levied by the Government of India during 1890-91 and subsequent years. We have said above that the important question of the nature of the future financial relations between the Supreme and Local Governments has been reserved for consideration. It may be taken for granted that, under the new policy laid down by the India Office the Government of India will annually call upon each Government to make a contribution in aid of the Imperial revenues; and as the cash balance in this Province has been reduced to the lowest possible limit, the Bengal Government will hardly be able to meet the demands of the Supreme Government without either reducing expenditure or introducing fresh taxation.

LORD CROSS ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

I.

WHEN the appointment of the Public Service Commission was announced with a great flourish of trumpets three years ago, we ventured to predict that its labours would not be productive of much good to the Natives of India. We said that the upshot of the whole affair would probably be that the Government would repeat its lofty protestations of sympathy and good will towards the children of the soil, but as regards practical results matters would very much remain where they were. Our prediction has been verified except in one particular—namely, the raising of the age-limit of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service. This is the only advantage which the people of India have derived from the labours of the Public Service Commission. In other respects, lofty protestations of sympathy and good will are all that we have got. Lord Dufferin in appointing the Commission, declared in emphatic terms that it would deal finally and satisfactorily with the important question of satisfying the claims of the Natives of India in the matter of their higher employment in the public service. It was generally felt at the time that the hopes held out by the late Viceroy were too good to be realized, and for giving expression to this feeling the Native Press was severely taken to task by His Excellency. But time, the great vindicator of truth, has fully justified the organs of Native public opinion.

The great problem which the Government undertook to solve by constituting the Public Service Commission was, how the gracious promises which had been made in the Charter Act of 1833 and in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 could be best fulfilled. It is needless to say that the fulfilment of the pledges given by the British Parliament and our beloved Sovereign depends mainly on the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of the Natives of India entering the higher Civil Service. Two serious difficulties have hitherto prevented our countrymen from obtaining admission into the coveted and heaven-born service, namely, the low limit of age prescribed for candidates for the service and the *locale* of the competitive test. One of these obstacles is about to be removed. The Secretary of State, in passing orders on the report of the Public Service Commission, has accepted the recommendation of that body for raising the maximum age limit of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service to 23. Lord Cross says that after a most careful consideration of the subject and after consulting the Civil Service Commissioners he has decided to fix the maximum at 23 and the minimum at 21. In other words, his Lordship has in this matter restored the state of things which existed for the first two or three years of the competitive system. The wisdom of this decision is beyond question. The authors of the competitive system had, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, fixed the maximum age limit at 23. It is admitted by the highest authorities that as regards health 25 is the best age at which to arrive in India and there is no doubt that a man of 25 whose education is thoroughly finished, is better able to resist the ill-effects of sudden isolation and semi-solitude to which the young Civilian is so often exposed on his first arrival in India than a very young man of 21 is. It was Lord Salisbury who, while Secretary of State for India in 1876, reduced the maximum age limit from 21 to 19. His Lordship made this change in order that the candidate who passed successfully in the competitive examination might have an opportunity of studying for two years at a University, and that cramming might be suppressed. But Lord Salisbury forgot that when the maximum age limit stood at 23 and 22 a large number of the candidates came from Oxford and Cambridge and that when it was reduced to 21 the crammers beat Oxford and Cambridge. It is admitted in all hands that the boys of 17 and 18 who under Lord Salisbury's regulations come up to the University after passing the open competition are too young to reap the full benefit of such an education. And as for cramming the reduction of the maximum age rather encouraged than put it down. We cannot too highly admire Lord Cross for the courage he has shown in reversing the decision of his Chief, while the latter was at the head of the India Office. We presume that the age limit fixed by Lord Cross will apply to all candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service, European or Indian. The Public Service Commission had recommended the raising of the age limit of Indian candidates only, for the obvious reason that it was precluded by the instructions given to it from dealing with the age question in regard to European candidates. Had the hands of the members of the Commission not been tied by such instructions, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that they would have extended their recommendation to European candidates also. If Lord Cross has raised the age limit in regard to Indian candidates only, we must emphatically protest against his Lordship's decision. We have always strongly maintained the view that no special concession should be made to our countrymen in the matter of their admission to the higher Civil Service. We decline all suggestions that any favour should be shown to them in this matter. We would, indeed, fight as strongly against such suggestions as against the entire exclusion of Natives from the Covenanted Civil Service. In a word, we only ask for fair play and no favour in the matter of the employment of Natives in the public service of their own country.

This being our principle, we cannot too deeply regret Lord Cross's decision in the important question of holding simultaneous competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service in England and India. His Lordship approves the conclusions of the Commission and Lord Dufferin's Government on this subject, and observes:—"It is not surprising that the Commission should have arrived at the conclusion that as so little room now remains for reducing the numbers of the Covenanted Civil Service, which may be said to represent the only permanent English official element, the importance of recruiting that service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods of Government cannot be overrated, and that therefore, the idea of holding a competitive examination for native candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service in India as well as in England is altogether inadmissible. The Government of your predecessor were unanimously of opinion that this view is correct." In plain English, this means that if simultaneous competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service were held in England and India, Indian candidates would find their way into the service in considerable numbers; and that as this is not desirable for political reasons, the *locale* of the competition should remain as it is. The injustice of this view is obvious. The Duke of Argyll, while Secretary of State for India, plainly admitted in his place in the House of Commons that to make a competitive examination in London a condition of entering the Covenanted Civil Service *absolutely barred the entrance of Natives into that service.* The Natives of India, who are governed by peculiar social customs are required, under the existing regulations, to make large sacrifices by expatiating themselves from their own country, tearing family ties, subordinating religious feelings, incurring heavy expense, and other disadvantages for the sake of mere chance of success in a competition to obtain a certificate for service in their own fatherland. The *locale* of the competitive test, indeed, operates to all intents and purposes as a bar to the appearance of Indian candidates at the examination for the Covenanted Civil Service. Common fairness demands that this serious obstacle should be removed. It will be remembered that so far back as 1860 a Committee of the India Office was appointed to consider the question of the admission of the Natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service. That Committee unanimously reported that when the competitive system was adopted it could not have been intended to exclude Natives of India from the Civil Service, but as a matter of fact, the holding of the competitive test in London practically shut them out from it. The Committee pointed out that the law no doubt made them eligible but it remained a dead letter, as it was impossible for a Native of India to compete successfully at the periodical examinations held in England. The Committee observed:—"Were this inequality removed we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope. The Committee have no hesitation in giving preference to the second scheme—namely, to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, *both being identical in their nature, as being the fairest and most in accord with the principles of a general competition for a common object.*" So long as this just and reasonable recommendation is not carried out, the great Civil Service problem can not be said to have been finally and satisfactorily solved.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Conference which met at the rooms of the British Indian Association week before last, comprised delegates from various parts of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Most of these delegates were men of light and leading. The business was opened on the 17th instant, and the proceedings, which we publish in another column, were conducted in an orderly manner. We have watched the three days' proceedings of the Conference with keen interest and have been very glad to find that the Resolutions were all of an uncontroversial character and of great importance, in dealing with which the speakers did full justice to their subjects, and at the same time were sober, calm and very considerate in their deliberations. The severest critic will not be able to detect a shade of disaffection in the speeches delivered. That Representative Government is not altogether a new thing in India was very ably shewn by Raja Sasisekhereswar Roy, who cited several passages from Manu, Yajnavalkya and Vasistha in support of his views. The hydra-headed monster—the outstill—is certainly doomed, and we are doubtless very much indebted to Messrs Samuel Smith and W. S. Caine for their disinterested labours in connection with this question. We have been particularly pleased to note that the Conference has thought fit to accord its heartfelt thanks to these gentlemen and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, but for whose earnestness in the cause the agitation could not have produced any very tangible effect. The coolie-recruiting question, is also, undoubtedly a question of vital importance. Act XIII of 1852 or Act I of 1882 is nothing but the Slave Act in another form. Sir John Edgar sometime ago very aptly termed it "one of the greatest blots on the administration of India" The evils are numberless and they require speedy redress. It is some relief to learn that the Government has understood the urgency of the case, as it has already taken steps to obtain information from its own officers in view to a general revision of the Emigration Acts. But nothing but an independent Commission which the Conference prays for, can set the matter at rest. Another subject of not small interest, we notice, is the Police reform. The President was perfectly right when he said that in villages people refrain from giving information of crime to the Police simply to be saved from harassment, worry and *zoburdustism* at their hands. That a general revision of the whole force is absolutely necessary there is not a single individual to deny. As the several Local Governments have already submitted their reports to the Government of India on the subject of the Police reform, we hope no time will be lost in taking some definite action in the matter. The next resolution dealt with the subject of Civil justice, and this is a subject which claims good discussion. There is no doubt that the administration of Civil justice has remarkably improved under the British rule, but it is also an admitted fact that our Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges are a hard-worked body, the consequence being, as one of the speakers facetiously remarked, that "judicial notice might also be taken of the fact that Munsiffs, as a body, are diabetic." We hope our rulers will not delay any longer to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference on this head. As regards Technical education, the Conference can, with all propriety, be congratulated upon the partial success of its last year's efforts. We are glad to see that the Government of Bengal has already deputed a special officer to investigate the question. Local Self-Government, formation of Union Committees and Sanitation are subjects affecting the vital interests of the people. We are pleased to note that they did not escape notice of the Conference. The Conference asks that powers be given to District Boards to enable them to obtain loans from Government for purpose of sanitation. The reason why the District Boards failed in the matter of village sanitation was admittedly no other than the absence of Union Committees. In order to meet this end, the speaker, Babu Anurup Chunder Mookerjee, very reasonably urged that the Government ought to place at disposal of the Boards the surplus of a portion of the Public Works and Local Cesses for the improvement of village sanitation. Dr. Wallace considered the Congress to be doing grand work in calling attention to this important subject. He thought the Government might better employ its funds in forwarding this matter than in elaborate plans of frontier defence, or in flitting annually to Simla for the hot season.

The Conference has passed some very important Resolutions this year, and let us hope that the Government will show that consideration to them which they deserve.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

So, the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill has been passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble acknowledges the receipt of telegrams and memorials and reports of proceedings of public meetings urging that the indemnity may be maintained in its integrity. The Hon'ble Member also admits that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the view put forward by those who have protested against a partial cancellation of the guarantee, but he says that the remonstrants have overlooked the fact that the indemnity was conditional. But is this the case? The memorialists have fuly admitted, we believe, that the only condition attached to the guarantee was that the disclosures to be made by the witnesses were to be full and ample. That they were full, or as full as the circumstances of the case would permit, is testified to by those who know best about the matter. They have held that the evidence of the witnesses has agreed remarkably with indisputable material facts and that the pledges of the Government to these witnesses must be scrupulously observed. Let those mamlatdars who have received bribes or about whose corruption reports have been recieved by Government be dismissed the public service by all means. But why condemn the innocent along with the guilty? Before dismissing the eight mamlatdars, is it not due to them or to the guarantee received by them that a thorough inquiry should be made as to whether they have been the recipients of any gratification for doing an illegal act? It is one thing to be an involuntary agent in the payment of money to Mr. Crawford and quite another to be receiving illegal gratifications for the purpose of doing any thing other than what is right. The Hon'ble Member seems to have lost sight of what the Commissioners on the Penal Code said in their second report. The view set forth by the Commissioners is so important that we are tempted to quote it here. Say the Commissioners:—"It remains for us to consider the reasons assigned by the Commissioners for not making bribery punishable in the giver of the bribe when he gives it in compliance with any demand, express or implied, volunteers an offer of a bribe to a public servant and induces him to accept it, being punishable under the general rule contained in clause 88 as an instigator, the reasons are that '*corruption does prevail to a great extent among the lower class of public functionaries* (in India), *that the power which those functionaries possess renders them formidable to the body of the people, that in the great majority of the cases, the receiver of the bribe is really the tempter, and that the giver of the bribe is really acting in self-defence. Under these circumstances,' say the Commissioners, 'we are strongly of opinion that it would be unjust and cruel to punish the giver of a bribe in any case in which it could not be proved that the giver had really by his instigations corrupted the virtue of a public servant, who, unless temptation had been put in his way, would have acted uprightly.*" Evidently the Government of India seem to have relied upon the statement of the Commissioners in the Crawford Enquiry that the evidence of some of these witnesses was not trustworthy and have altogether ignored the deliberate view of the Bombay Government that the witnesses had done nothing in the evidence they have given to deserve any forfeiture of the indemnity. A dispassionate perusal of the speeches of the three members, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and His Excellency the Viceroy, leaves, we regret to have to say, a most melancholy impression upon the mind of the reader about the utter weakness of the replies given by them to the very cogent arguments set forth in the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and that of the Bombay Presidency Association. The fact has now become remarkably clear that the Government has broken its word and that in any future proceeding it would be difficult for it to find people who would act on the faith of its plighted word.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne left Simla at 9-45 on the morning of the 22nd instant for Lahore and Peshawar, accompanied by Captains Streatfield and Harboard and Dr. Fenn. A large number of officials and residents of Simla assembled at the Viceregal Lodge to say good-bye. His Excellency will hold a big Durbar at Quetta, the first to be held there by any Viceroy, as the one that was to have been held by Lord Dufferin in the autumn of 1887 was put off owing to cholera. The Khan of Kelat, the Jam of Lus Beyla, and all the important Chiefs and Maliks in the Beluchistan Agency will be present.

GENERAL Strachey has resigned his seat in the Indian Council on appointment to the Chairmanship of the East Indian Railway. The *Morning Post* is in a position to state that it is practically settled that Sir Auckland Colvin will be the new Member. The news, however, requires confirmation.

IT has been definitely settled that Major-General George Greeves succeeds the Duke of Connaught, next spring, as Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

SIR H. M. DURAND will leave Bombay next month on a year's furlough, and not on three months' privilege leave, as previously announced.

WE are much concerned to hear that Mr. Bradlaugh is suffering from congestion of the lungs and fears are entertained of his life. Since taking up the cause of India Mr. Bradlaugh has been making himself useful in a variety of ways and the loss of his valuable services at this critical time will be seriously felt. We earnestly pray for his speedy recovery and trust his career of usefulness will be long extended.

MR. NEY ELIAS, the head of the Anglo-Siamese Commission, has left Simla *en route* to Rangoon, where his colleagues rendezvous about November, the 15th. It is not known as yet where the Siamese officials will join them.

THE work of dismantling the Loudon's Buildings has been commenced. Nearly the whole of the south block has been pulled down, and until a new building is erected upon the site of the old one, the record branch of the Home Office will continue to remain in Russa-road, where a suitable house has been secured for the purpose. The old wood-work is being sold three times a week by public auction on the spot, and the bricks and mortar are taken over by the contractors. By the time the Government of India returns to Calcutta the old offices will be in great part removed.

THE demand by the Calcutta Municipality of 3 per cent. premium as the minimum rate for their new loan, has been met in full, the entire sum of Rs. 11,15,000 having been obtained with the least difficulty.

SIR EDWARD BUCK is expected to arrive in Calcutta from Cashmere about the 25th of November.

THE Civil Service Examination will be held in June next, under the old regulation. No change will be made regarding the age of the candidates, this year. In the case of Indian candidates the age is to be certified by the Government of India, or of the Province in which he may have resided.

KUMARS Nilkrishna and Benoykrishna Deb have made over in Government securities a legacy of Rs. 2,500 from the late Maharaja Kamal Krishna Bahadur, their lamented father, to the authorities of the Calcutta Mayo Native Hospital, who have tendered their hearty thanks to the donors.

AFTER a long silence of months together the Parnell Commission at last resumed its proceedings on Thursday last. Sir Henry James is opening it with a speech which will last not less than a fortnight, and as he is to be followed by Mr. Sexton and others, the Court will not in all likelihood close before Christmas. The report to Parliament will be ready early in the Session.

A PARIS paper states that General Boulanger's finances are at a low ebb. The last contribution sent by the Comte de Paris was accompanied by an intimation that no more could be expected from that quarter. It is quite probable that, after the collapse of his party, his supplies will be stopped by the politicians who have been his financial supporters. It is said that General Boulanger means to take up his residence in Jersey.

THE question of appointing a permanent Railway Commissioner for India under the New Railway Act has not yet been settled. It will probably be reconsidered when the Bill comes before the Select Committee in Calcutta.

IT is rumoured that the Hyderabad Government desire to raise a loan of £250,000 sterling in the English market to meet the demands of the Nizam's State Railway and other similar public works.

HOW far England has made progress in her religious toleration and national liberty may well be proved by her late nomination of Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, a strict Jew, for the Lord Mayorship of London. What is more noteworthy is that the Lord Mayor's Day this year happened to fall on the Jewish Sabbath and hence some very important changes were to be made in the traditional programme of the historic show. Sir Henry was at first resolved to walk on foot in the Lord Mayor's show, which takes place on Saturday, the 9th of November, in order to avoid breaking the Jewish Sabbath; but yielding, however, to the wishes of the Aldermen, he has at last consented to walk through the Jewish quarters of his ward only, and to drive over the remainder of the route. We congratulate England on her selection.

THE next Secretariat Clerical examination will be held in January 1890, for twenty vacancies in the lower division in India offices and one upper and seventeen lower division vacancies in Bengal offices.

MR. JAVERILAL UMIASANKAR YAJNIK is foremost among the Hindus of light and leading at Bombay. He takes a prominent part not only in all matters relating to public welfare, but has been writing much for sometime about literary subjects. We had lately had occasion to notice a Memoir by him on the late Mr. Gaorisankar Udiasankar C. S.I. —who was for a longtime a minister of the Raja of Bhaonagar, in Guzerat. We have this day to bring to notice a paper by him on the late Dr. Bhagwanlal Indrajee who did considerable service to the cause of Sanskrit Epegraphy in the Western Presidency. The paper has just appeared in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Journal in question contains among other papers an essay on the dates of Purnavarma and Sankaracharja, by the Hon'ble Kashinath Trimbak Telang, which is also worthy of notice. It is not often that men engaged in arduous professional business can command leisure for antiquarian discussion, but those who have the will can always find time for literary work.

ON the recommendation of the Public Works Accounts Committee, the Government of India has issued orders abolishing the audit of expenditure on works by the sub-heads of the sanctioned estimates, and thereby relieving Executive Engineers of the labour of preparing work vouchers for submission to the Examiner. Resolutions on other subjects are expected to follow shortly.

IN his note on the progress made in settlement of Upper Burma since April 1887, the Chief Commissioner of Burma speaks highly of the bright future of the newly acquired province. The revenue

in the two years has risen from 22 to 73 lakhs, the trade has largely increased, and communications are being improved everywhere. The Magwe District, he says, is the only part of the province still disturbed by outlaws, and it is only for the inefficiency of the military police who were recruited in Bombay that the dacoit bands are allowed to gather in strength and infest the place. Special measures, however, have now been taken and it is hoped that within a few months the District will be as orderly as the other parts of the province. The Governor-General in Council has expressed his appreciation of the highly administrative capacities of the Chief Commissioner.

IT is with no small amount of satisfaction we learn that an Executive Committee has been formed in England to guide and control the work of the Indian Political Agency. The Committee will, we understand, consist of Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., Mr. W. S. B. McLaren, M. P., Mr. J. E. Ellis, M. P., Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir William Wedderburn, with Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., as Secretary.

OUR Allahabad contemporary has made an excellent suggestion. He urges that the Government should be so good as to commemorate the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to this country by setting free those Burmese convicts, who "cannot be regarded as criminals in the proper sense of the word, and if they sinned they sinned from ignorance or patriotism." The cases of such convicts, we understand, are being examined with a view to the release of such of them as the Local Government consider may be granted their freedom to return to their country without danger to public safety.

IT has been proposed that from the beginning of the next year the Army Clothing Agencies of the three Presidencies should be combined and placed under the direct control of the Government of India, the Commissory-General-in-chief being the channel of communication between the Superintendents of Army Clothing and the Government of India.

WE hear that the Burdwan Commission will sit at Lahore at the end of December next. It will consist of a European and an Indian Barrister of the Calcutta High Court. Some friends of the Maharaja have gone to Lahore to make the necessary arrangements prior to the sitting of the Commission, and are busily engaged in accumulating evidence to prove the validity of the adoption. The Maharani's representatives also are on the alert and are equally busy in Lahore collecting evidence to prove the contrary. The Maharajah is said to be a Khetri of the Kapur family, and witnesses will, therefore, be selected from men of high position belonging to the Khetri and Brahmin communities of the Punjab.

ELABORATE precautions are being taken by the military authorities in Assam for the prevention of raiding on the Cachar and Sylhet frontiers during the coming cold weather. The Cachar police will, it has been considered, occupy the first line of defence with the military in support.

THE trial of Tantia Bhil has come to a conclusion. The prosecution was entrusted to Mr. R. H. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police, but in court he was represented by Mr. Stanyon, Barrister-at-law. The prisoner was undefended. There was a charge of dacoity and mutilating, he having cut off a woman's nose in November 1887, at the village of Pokar, in the Khandwa District. The offence was committed on a moon-light night before the villagers, and the identification was complete. Tantia confessed the offence, but emphatically protested against the charges of murder brought against him. The proof of murder against him was thought to be doubtful. At the Sessions, however, Tantia has been sentenced to be hanged.

DURING the month of September 1889, forty thousand seven hundred and thirty persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 30,177 males and 9,759 females and of Europeans 604 males and 190 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 22 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,851.

A REPORT has been submitted on the Road and Public Works Cesses for 1888-89, from which we learn that the current demand on account of the Road cess in Bengal for the present year is Rs. 37,64,524 and for the Public Works Cess Rs. 38,55,372, which are in both instances larger than for the previous year. The operations, however, do not appear to have been so successfully carried out as in 1887-88. The arrears were larger, the collections less, the remissions greater, and the outstanding balances also increased. The reasons assigned for this are the deficiency of the harvest, the difficulty of realising the arrear demand for three years from petty freeholdings, and the fact that the statutory allowance of 15 days' grace encourages unpunctuality in payment. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is by no means satisfied with these explanations, and he comes to the conclusion that the work has been unduly neglected in many districts. In no less than 21 districts the results have been generally unsatisfactory, and in 11 cases the current collection falls short of 80 per cent. That the collections might be more satisfactory if more attention was paid to the subject is shown by the fact that in no less than nine districts the percentage of arrear and current collections was above 90 per cent. There is however the other fact also that valuable holdings are without the slightest hesitation brought to the hammer for petty arrears, sometimes amounting only to a few annas.

LOCAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE Bengal Provincial Conference held its first sitting in the rooms of the British Indian Association, on Thursday before last. There was a very large attendance at the meeting, of delegates who had come from various parts of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, but with a single exception the Mahomedan community were conspicuous by their absence. Rajah Peary Mohun Mukerjee C. S. I. was in the chair, and the Hon'ble Dr. Mohendralal Sirkar opened the meeting with an excellent and appropriate speech, welcoming the delegates. The speech was quite befitting the occasion, and was marked by deep loyalty and high sentiments. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The following Resolutions were then moved, put to the vote and carried:—

1. That the Conference desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his declaration made in Council to widen scope of the Legislative Councils by conceding to the Supreme Council the right of interpellation as regards domestic matters and of the discussion of the Budget whether a new measure of taxation is proposed or not; and in view of the growing public feeling in connection with the subject, the Conference is of opinion that no further time should be lost in reconstituting the Councils upon a partially representative basis, and the Conference would beg leave to record its deliberate conviction that no reform in this direction would be accepted as satisfactory which did not recognize the elective system in the constitution of the reformed Councils; a fact which was recognized by Lord Dufferin when he recommended in his Despatch the reform of the Provincial Councils upon a partially elective basis.

2. That this Conference desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., and the other members of Parliament who voted with them for their disinterested efforts to reform the Abkari system of this country, and to place it on a sound and satisfactory footing. The Conference is of opinion that they have rendered a service to the country, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate, and for which they will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of this and other Provinces of India.

3. That this Conference is deeply grateful to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the abolition of the Outstill system in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Howrah district and the Serampore Sub-Division of the Hughly District, and having regard to the result of the debate in the House of Commons, the recent declaration of Lord Cross in the House of Lords and the deliberately-expressed opinion of the Secretary of State in his Despatch to the Government of India, dated 19th April, 1888, "that the central distillery system is preferable to the Outstill or the contract system for all places where the population is large, and adequate means exist for supervising the distillery arrangements," the Conference begs to express the hope that no time will be lost in abolishing the Outstill system throughout the Province, and that further, as an extension of the principle of Local Self-Government, in a matter in which the moral as well as the material interests of the people are so deeply concerned, this Conference is of opinion that the principle of local option should be fully recognized in the administration of the Excise system of this Province.

The mover of the first resolution was Raja Sasi Sekheressur Roy, who made a very impressive speech in Bengali which was listened to with profound attention. Mr. Dwijadas Dutt, a Cirencester scholar, moved the second Resolution and he moved it in an able speech. The third Resolution was inrtoduced by Babu Kallysankar Sukul. The resolutions were by their turn supported by several gentlemen with speeches which reflect great credit upon their authors. There was not enough time for more Resolutions and the meeting separated for the next day.

Just at the appointed time the Conference held its second sitting on the following day. Many new delegates having come from the mafassil by this time the number of delegates present was greater than that of the first day. The second sitting was as successful as the first. Before proceeding with the business of the day Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee drew the attention of the assembly to the fact that there were waiting downstairs some hundred or more poor rustics from Sujamuta and Jalamuta, who, being greatly harassed by the oppressive Certificate Act, had come to represent their grievances to the Conference. It was suggested that after the close of the business of the day the case should be considered by the Conference. Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra then rose and proposed the following Resolution:—

That this Conference while it desires to express its gratitude to the Government of Bengal for the sanitary regulations recently passed for the benefit of coolies *en route* to Assam and to the Government of Assam for the administrative measures lately adopted for stricter supervision of the working of the Coolie Acts, must at the same time enter its firm but respectful protest against the recent despatches of the Government of India on the subject, dated the 22nd January and 22nd June 1889, which are against the weight of official opinion, and the Conference must express its regret that nothing should have been done to prevent the abuses that attend the present system of recruitment, to improve the condition of the coolies in the tea gardens, and generally to redress the evils complained of by the public Press and admitted by high officers of Government in connection with the present system of coolie emigration. The Conference, therefore, earnestly prays for the appointment of an independent Commission to enquire into the condition of the coolies in the tea-gardens in Assam, and the general working of Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882, with a view to early legislation for the redress of such grievances as may be proved by the enquiry of the Commission.

This Resolution was warmly supported by several gentlemen, and unanimously carried amid loud applause.

Then came the very important Resolution on the reform of the Police system and the President called upon Babu Prasanna Chunder Roy M. A. B. L., Zemindar of Kurulgachi, to move it. The Resolution runs as follows:—

That this Conference has learnt with satisfaction that the reform of the Police system is now under the consideration of the Government, and the Conference earnestly hopes that the reform will be speedily effected, and upon the following lines:—(1) That district superintendents be recruited partly by promotion from the ranks of inspectors, and partly by the appointment of members of the subordinate executive service. (2) That the office of assistant superintendent of police be abolished. (3) That the pay of subordinate police officials (head-constables and sub inspectors) be raised, and that higher qualifications on the part of such officers be insisted upon.

Several gentlemen, among whom we noticed Captain Hearsey, rose and made some thoughtful remarks on the subject; after which the President addressed the meeting and said he wished to point out the fact that on the Burdwan Division, from the official report, there had been only 13 per cent of Police convictions and 87 per cent were false. The poor people were no doubt so much afraid of the *lalpagriwallahs* that they would rather suffer in silence than have the foolhardiness to go to the thanah and represent their grievances.

The next Resolution was:—

That, having regard to the surplus revenue which the Government derives from the civil courts, with a view to obviate the delay and other inconveniences which the present system entails, this Conference is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government, alike in the interests of justice and for the sake of its own credit to place the administration of civil justice upon a sound and satisfactory footing, and the Conference respectfully recommends:—

(*a*) That the number of m onsiffs and subordinate judges should be increased.

(*b*) That the number and pay of the *amla* should be increased and higher qualification to be insisted on.

(*c*) That honorary benches exercising a limited jurisdiction in civil cases be appointed.

(*d*) That the rates of court-fees and process fees should be reduced.

Pundit Prannath Saraswati, in introducing the resolution, made a very excellent suggestion. He said that in cases of compromise a fair proportion of the fees should be refunded, so as to relieve the litigants and also offer an inducement for parties to settle matters out of Court.

On the motion of Babu Surendranath Pal Chowdhury, of Ranaghat, it was resolved:—

That this Conference has learnt with satisfaction that a special officer has been appointed by the Government of Bengal "to enquire into the existing industries of the Province and to ascertain how technical education may be applied to such industries with a view to their improvement," and the Conference begs to express the earnest hope that this enquiry may lead to the speedy inauguration of a system of technical education, suited to the condition and the circumstances of the Province.

It being late the Conference adjourned till 11-30 the next day.

On Saturday when the Conference met for the third time, Mr. J. Ghosal, Executive Secretary to the Standing Committee, announced the pleasing news that he had received a telegram from Mr. Wacha, Secretary to the Bombay Congress Reception Committee, that Sir William Wedderburn will be the President of the next Congress at Bombay. The news was received with loud cheers. The Chairman then called upon Babu Surendranath Pal Chowdry to move the following Resolution:

That this Conference regrets to have to observe that, notwithstanding the growing interests of the people in the administration of their local affairs and the success on the whole of the system of Local Self-Government, there have been many instances of uncalled-for interference on the part of the Executive Officers of Government with the proceedings of Municipal bodies, that the revision of the Budget has been carried on in a manner which leaves very little independent authority in the hands of Municipalities; and the Conference would strongly protest against the systematic reduction of educational grants, and pray for a modification of the existing law relating to the revision of the Budget including the re-introduction of the provision, which existed under the former Municipal law, vesting the power of revising the estimates in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor instead of in the Divisional Commissioner.

(2) That important works of sanitation especially such as drainage, which is the keynote of sanitation in Bengal, must be carried out by capital, and the Conference notes with gratitude the determination of the Government to advance money to local bodies for such works, but as far as District Boards are concerned, the concession is practically neutralized by the condition which is imposed that "no loan shall be granted to any Local Board for the construction of any public works unless it is estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least 4 per cent. per annum on its annual cost." The Conference is of opinon that this proviso should be withdrawn to enable District Boards to obtain loans from Government for purposes of sanitation.

On the motion of Babu Anurupchunder Mookerjee, the day's second resolution was passed:

That this Conference having considered the letter of Mr. Cotton, dated the 6th August, 1889, on the subject of the formation of Union Committees desire to express their strong sympathy with a proposal which has in view 'the advancement of village sanitation,' and the Conference would recommend the grant of special funds from the Provincial Revenues, and the creation of such Union Committees with a limited jurisdiction and working in subordination to and under the control of the Local Boards.

Rai Nemai Churn Bose Bahadur, of Cuttack, then proposed:

That this Conference desires to express its deep sympathy with the National Congress, and would recommend to that body to direct its efforts mainly to the reform of the Legislative Councils.

It was further resolved:

That copies of Resolution 1, 3 and 4 and copies of Resolution from 3 to 9 be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council and to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor respectively; and that a deputation of the Standing Committee do wait upon His Excellency and upon His Honor for the presentation of these Resolutions in a suitable form, and further that a copy of Resolution 4 be submitted to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, in moving the resolution expressed his belief that Lord Lansdowne and Sir Steuart Bayley would be too ready to lend a willing ear to the representations of the conference.

In an able speech Babu Mohini Mohun Chatterjee made out a clear necessity for raising a Fund such as was contemplated by the following resolution:

That, in the opinion of this Conference it is necessary to form an organization in each District to be aided by a District Fund to be raised and spent upon purposes unconnected with the Government."

The President then called upon Babu Ram Chunder Sanyal, delegate from Hazaribaugh, to move:

That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed as the Standing Committee of the Provincial Conference, and that Rajah Peary Mohun Mukerji, be appointed President; Rajah Soshi Sikhareshar Roy, Vice-President; and Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, Mr. A. M. Bose, and Babu Mohini Mohun Chatterji, Secretaries of the Standing Committee. (*Names of gentlemen proposed.*)

"That the Committee thus formed be requested to take into consideration the following subjects:—

(1) The working of the Land Acquisition Act and the Certificate Act.

"(2) Rules relating to the organization of District Committees."

The last resolution was:

That the next Provincial Conference be held on such date as may be fixed by the Standing Provincial Committee on consultation with the Mofussil delegates and public bodies.

After a hearty thank to the chair and with cheers for the Queen Empress, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Bradlaugh the meeting separated.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, October 23.

I notice that the Official Secrets Bill which was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council only the other day has been hurried through its several stages at the last meeting at Simla. I cannot understand why there should be such particular hot haste about this measure for preventing the disclosure by authorised persons of official documents and information, seeing that for the last hundred years and upwards the country has been able to do without it. If it is a re enactment of an Act which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, but which it is desirable to place on the Indian Statute book, it can surely await forming part of the Indian statute book after the 'greater publicity' which it is desired to find for it has been actually given. The offences it is intended to reach are the wrongful obtaining of information in regard to any matter of State importance and the wrongful communication of such information. The penalties attending such offence vary from transportation for life to imprisonment or fine according to the nature and gravity of the offence. When a servant of Government is guilty of it, as being contrary to his official duty, the offence becomes an aggravation. Now a measure of this kind is one on which an expresion of public opinion is very desirable. But the method of dealing with it at one sitting of the Supreme Council and passing it through all its stages at that sitting reminds me of the days of Lord Lytton when he passed the Gagging of the Vernacular Press Bill at Simla at one sitting, without allowing the non-official Members an opportunity to express their views of the measure. If the passing of the Bill had been delayed till the Government had assembled at Calcutta in December, what harm I ask, would have resulted from it? I should say that in that case. Government would have had the benefit of the *whole* of the Legislative Council, instead of the views of the official members only. Such hot haste methods of legislation certainly deserve to be protested against.

The full text of Lord Lansdowne's speech on the Bill has since been published. The reasons urged in support of the measure are doubtless sound enough. But it strikes me that the real question in this connection is, will the law be worked fairly? Will no partiality be shown in using the weapon of the law with "exemplary effect" against all those who are guilty of disclosing official documents and information? Is not Government to a certain extent responsible for the premature disclosure of information which ought to be kept secret or which, if it is to be divulged, must be divulged to the whole of the Indian press alike? Is it not a common complaint on the part of the entire press in India,—English and Vernacular—that there is a certain paper through which official information leaks out from time to time long before the despatches or papers containing it see the light of day? That paper is considered a semi-official organ. It is true that the information it gives out is generally favourable to Government but it is a fact, at the same time, that this monopoly of official information enjoyed by the paper puts temptations in the way of other papers which compete with it. These other journals keep in their pay correspondents who are likely to know and to furnish information of interest to the public—information which gives them the character of being 'enterprising.' But even such papers have constantly complained of the monopoly of secret news that one paper has enjoyed. This complaint at one time became very loud and the Government of Lord Lytton tried to meet it by the appointment of a Press Commissioner who was to supply all news of a public and communicable nature to the whole of the Indian press. Ever since the abolition of the Press Commissionership, however, the old monopoly cry has revived. Now that the Government of India have passed an Act for the punishment of 'the thief and the receiver of stolen goods,' the result of it should be a break down of the monopoly of official information enjoyed by the one journal in India. But will it do so? I doubt if it will. So far as the particular journal which enjoys this monopoly is concerned, it is believed that the Act will remain a dead letter. As to the occasion which has rendered a resort to legislation on this subject necessary, namely, the publication by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the document purporting to be a Memorandum by Sir H. M. Durand and containing the real reason why the Maharaja of Kashmir has been deposed, the Viceroy explains that up to a certain portion the document is a substantially accurate reproduction of Sir M. Durand's Minute. Again, it contains nothing which indicates any dark designs on the part of the British Government in India. The Viceroy next quotes extracts from the remainder of the Minute showing that the portion from which the extracts have been taken had been omitted or suppressed and that in lieu of it another passage was inserted. 'The concluding sentence,' says the Viceroy, 'is a pure fabrication, none of the words after 'policy' appearing in the original minute. Of course we shall hear from the editor of the *Patrika* what he has got to say on this subject. It is not improbable that he has been the victim of a hoax. No doubt the explanation offered by the Viceroy tends to place the conduct of the Government of India in a more favourable light, but Lord Lansdowne must remember that in a country situated as India is secrecy in regard to matters which affect the very existence of a Native State has its limits; that when the Government of India perceive that its views are being mischievously misrepresented to the people by writers in the press, the best antidote to the poison is the publication in an authoritative manner of the views of Government so that no door may be left to its critics for misrepresentation.

The *Pioneer* never misses a fling at Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and others who hold that the tribute which India annually pays to England results in the impoverishment of the country by the amount of the drain represented in money value by the Secretary of State's drafts on the Indian exchequer. In a review of the last report of Mr. O'Conor on the external commerce of India, the writer, while trying to disillusionize the public mind of the impressions of the "Gorgeous East" which at one time prevailed in the English mind, dwells

on the transformation in trade which has been brought about through England's rule over India. At one time India was regarded as a country rich in rarities which were peculiar to herself and of which she had a practical monopoly. But these rarities now only form a small portion of her trade. India is now able to compete with the products and manufactures of the West. The writer then goes on to remark:—'If, however, Mr. O'Conor's figures are not likely to interest the man who would call a famine railway an abomination because it interferes with his view, there are those professed and reputed economists of the type of Mr Dadabhai Nowroji whom they ought both to interest and instruct'. A turning to the enormous development which the trade of India has now attained, the critic remarks:—'And yet we are sometimes asked to believe that in some mysterious way all this amazing development means only an increasing tribute to England, as if the thousands of wheat, of cotton, of jute and other products and manufactures which, as we have seen, were practically unknown until the middle of the century, could leave the shores without benefiting the producer? Now in the trade in which the writer indulges, he entirely misses the true point of the argument of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and others, who complain of the serious drain of India's resources caused by her being under a foreign Government like that of England situated at a distance of seven thousand miles. It is an amazing folly and ignorance displayed by a hostile critic to contend for one moment that Mr. Dadabhai and his friends hold that railways are a blunder, that factories are a mistake, and the development of the export trade a disaster. To say this is to wilfully misrepresent the views of Mr. Dadabhai. The fact is that Mr. Dadabhai holds that whereas other countries of the world reap, to a greater or less extent, the benefit of railways and the development of trade, in the case of India, the facts that India does not get an equivalent return of her exports either in money or in goods or in any material shape, indicates that what remains of this monetary or material equivalent in England to meet the Home charges is an economical loss or a tribute which India pays to England on account of her subjection to that country. If another country exported a raw produce and manufactures worth, say, 84 crores of rupees a year to England and other foreign countries she would get in return an equivalent (with profits) in goods and treasure, something like 85 crores, but India gets an equivalent of only 70 crores for her exports, leaving a balance of 15 crores which never comes to her. There is thus an annual drain from India of something like fifteen crores which deepens her impoverishment from year to year. I would challenge the writer in the *Pioneer* to say if this is not a correct statement of India's balance of trade which is so unfavourable to her. Of course we may account for it in one way or other. But the fact of India's tribute cannot be denied by the most casual observer. It is the continuous drain of this kind which acts as a dray on India's material and moral progress. A true perception of its meaning by right-minded politicians would result in the adoption of those means of reduced expenditure which are within the powers of responsible statesmen to enforce if they have but the mind and the will to do so. But the tribute that India pays to England is a fact which no student of Indian political economy can venture to deny.

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A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*23rd October*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Hughly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. G. Cooke. or until further orders.

Babu Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Collector, is appoin ted to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the District of Burdwan.

Mr. A. Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Captain Adam Smith, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be Honorary Paymaster of that Corps, *vice* Major John Rose, resigned.

Mr. C. W. Bolton is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr. W. P. Vanspall, Inspector, Preventive Service, is appointed to act as Superinteudent of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. S. J. Kilby, or until further orders. This supersedes the notification dated 15th July 1889, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem.

The order of the 17th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, transferring Moulvi Shere Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, temporarily to Gya, is cancelled.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Second Lieutenant S. C. Bijoln of his Commission in the Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Nussiruddin, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

In supersession of the order of the 27th ultimo, Babu Karunamoy Bannerji, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Patna, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Juggut Durlubh Mozumdar, or until further orders, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiffi of Chattagong.

In supersession of the 16th ultimo, Babu Kedar Nath Chatterji, Munsiff of Burdwan, is appointed to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, until further orders.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamurhi, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Babu Brojendra Lal Dey, Officiating Munsiff of Perozepore, in the District of Bac. ergunge, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Munsiff in that District, to be ordinarily stationed at Perozepore.

Babu Annada Churn Sen, Officiating Munsiff of Fenny, in the District of Noakholly, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Munsiff in that District, to be ordinarily stationed at Fenny.

Babu Pankaja Kumar Chatterji, Officiating Additional Munsiff in the District of Murshedabad, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Munsiff in that District.

Babu Taruck Nath Dutt, Officiating Additional Munsiff of Brahmunberiah, in the District of Tipperah. is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Additional Munsiff in that District, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Mitter, Officiating Additional Munsiff in the District of Birbhum, is appointed to be substantive pro tempore Additional Munsiff in that District.

Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, Munsiff of Hattia, in the District of Noakholly, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Putuakhally.

Babu Krishna Dhon Mukerji, Officiating Munsiff of Hattia, in the District of Noakholly, is appointed be a substantive pro tempore Munsiff in that Dristict, to be ordinarily stationed at Hattia.

Babu Saroda Prosad Sen, B. L., is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Additional Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya and Anwarah, but will continue to act as Munsiff of Brahmunberiah, in the District of Tipperah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Hara Gobind Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Soshi Bhusan Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhally, during the absence on leave, of Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Bijoy Gopal Bose, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya and Anwarah, during the absence on deputation, of Babu Saroda Prosad Sen, or until further orders.

Babu Suresh Chunder Bannerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Burdwan, to be ordinirily stationed at the sudder station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Kedar Nath Chatterji, or until further orders.

Babu Nikunja Behari Roy, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Bakergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Joygopal Singha, or until further orders.

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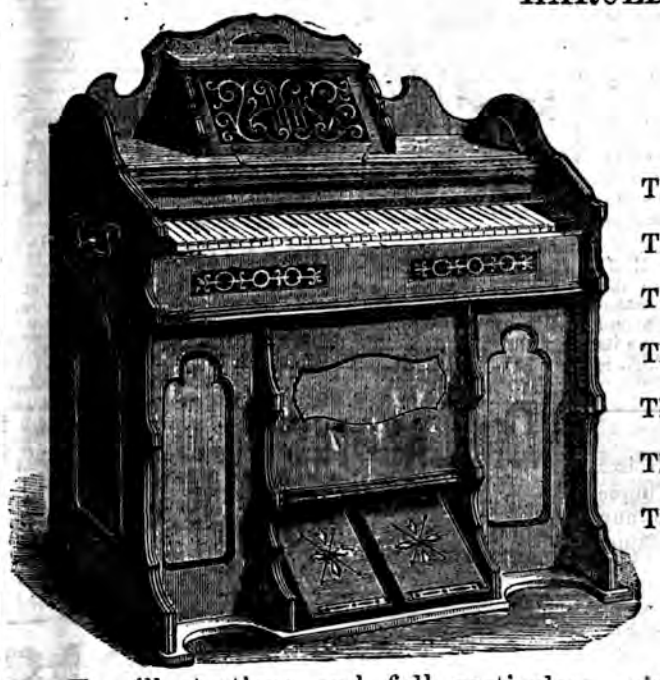

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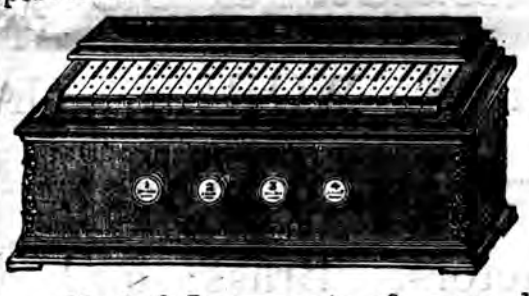

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CURES all Blood Disorders.
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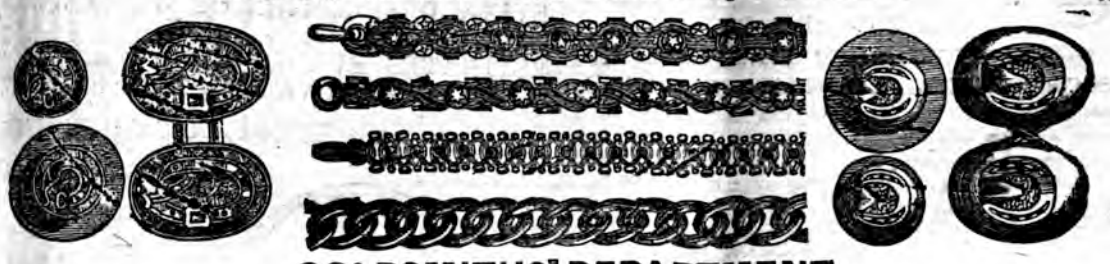

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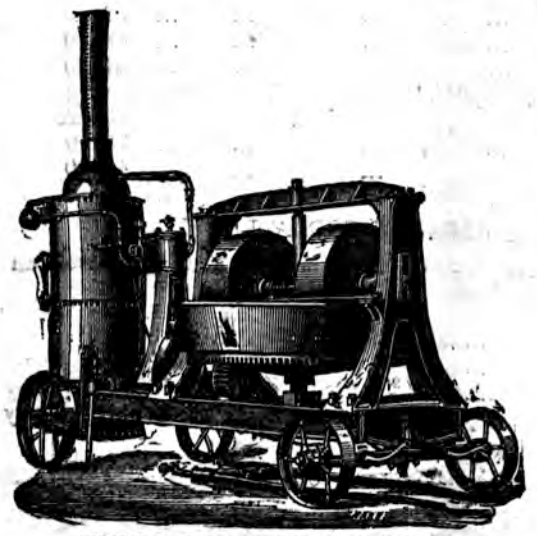

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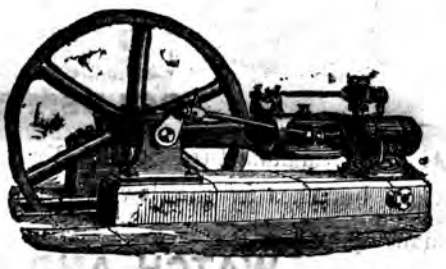

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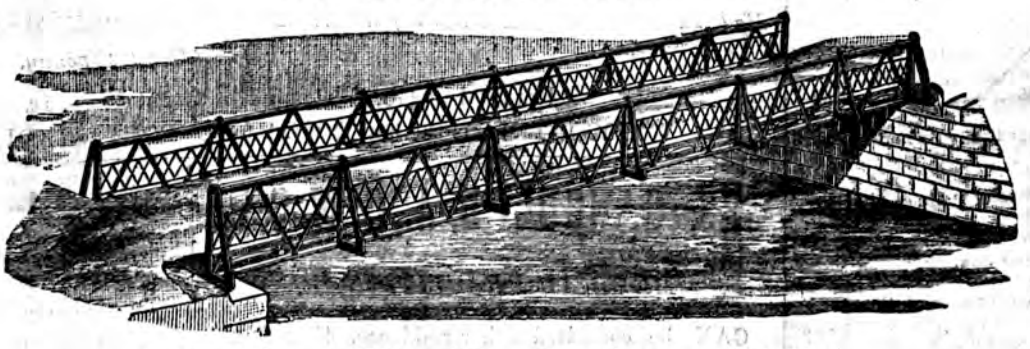

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A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

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L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
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DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
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E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *ans*

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

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Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co, Allahabad. 14

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ALL AËRATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &c., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
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Equal to the best London makes.
THESE WATERS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST PROCURABLE.
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I AM
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and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!
A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.
If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try
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THEY ARE
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A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

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A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations. 67.

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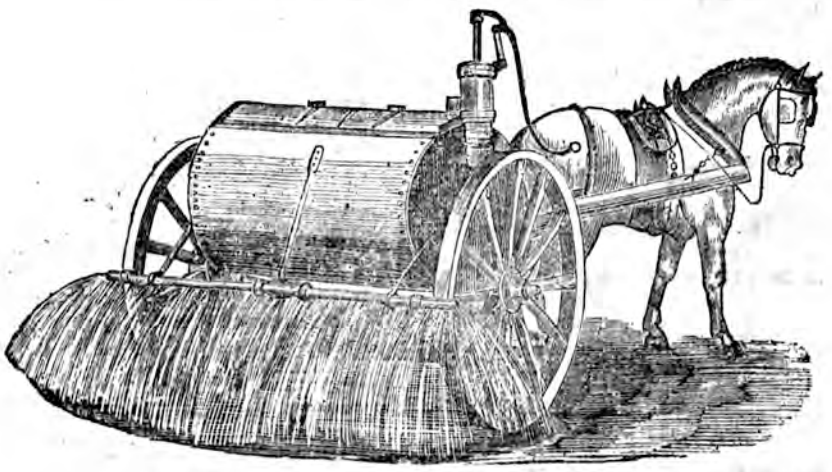

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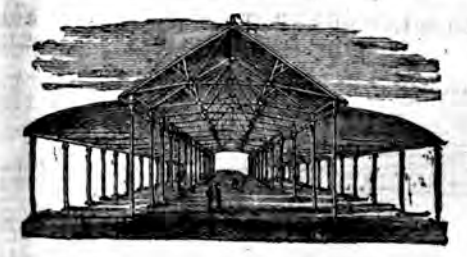

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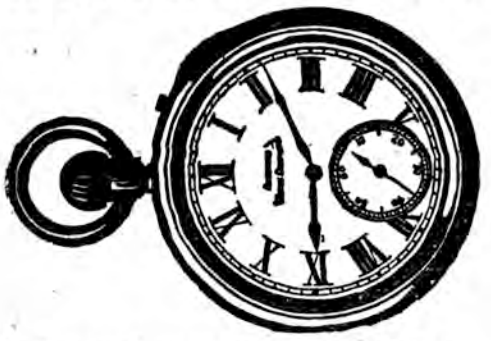

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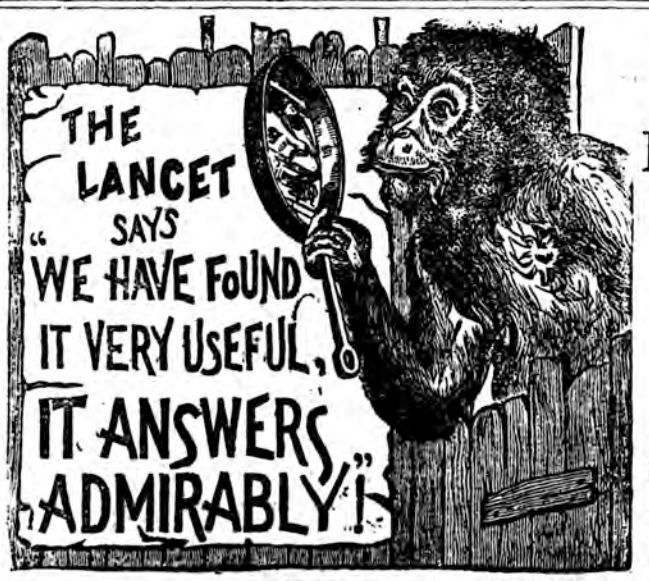

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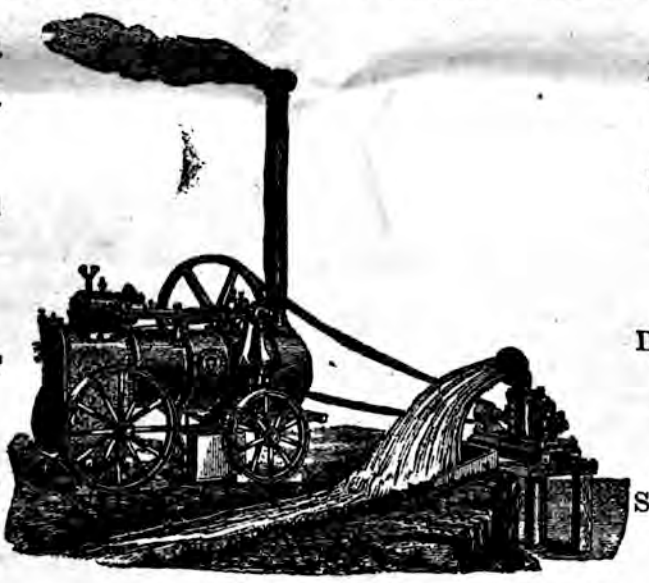

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